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29 June 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2374

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DAC LAC STRENGTHENS MILITIA FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 82 p 1

Article by Xuan Cuong, correspondent: "Dac Lac Province Builds Strong Militia and Self-Defense Units on the Basic Level To Serve as the Nucleus in Combat and the Maintenance of Security and Order"

Text In keeping with the pledge to emulate to win the banner of the Ministry of National Defense that was signed by the provinces of the Central Highlands, the Dac Lac Provincial Military Agency has concentrated its efforts on building strong militia and self-defense units in villages, subwards, agencies, state farms and forestry sites.

The province re-examined the entire militia and self-defense force. The corps of cadres engaged in military activities on the basic level has been strengthened and is receiving advanced training on a rotating basis at the Provincial Military School. Since the start of this year, the province has held two training classes for nearly 100 self-defense village, subward, platoon and company cadres and 15 training classes and 9 phases of military training for thousands of militia and self-defense cadres and soldiers as well as students at colleges, vocational middle schools and general schools. Practically all of the villages and subwards within the province now have militia forces concentrating on mobile combat operations and the maintenance of order and security. These units have frequently coordinated with troops on patrol and the people to heighten the vigilance of the compatriots of the ethnic minorities and combat every scheme to commit sabotage and divide these compatriots. As a result, the number of mountain villages in which security is weak has declined from 30 to 50 percent as published. In villages that have adopted good combat and security plans, such as Chua D'ang in Krong But, Ea Tieu in Drong A-na, Quang Son in Dac Nong, Nam Nung in Dac Min and so forth, the people engage in production with peace of mind.

Many mobile militia units in villages have transplanted rice, planted vegetables and subsidiary food crops and raise livestock, thereby achieving partial self-sufficiency in grain and food.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HUONG GIANG MILITARY CORPS IMPROVES TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 82 p 3

Article by Senior Colonel Bui Cong Ai, the Huong Giang Military Corps: "Creating a Number of Factors That Have a Direct Impact upon the Quality of Training"

Text The experience of many training seasons in the Huong Giang Military Corps showed: the quality of training has been low in some areas primarily because cadres and soldiers did not have a full or deep understanding of training guidelines. Units were only giving their attention to completing their programs and stipulated subject matter. At the start of the 1982 training year, the military corps took many steps to teach the tasks of the revolution and the military corps through cadre training classes. Cadres studied and very thoroughly discussed the training guidelines of the ministry. Everyone from the commander of the military corps to the squad leaders gained a full understanding of the significance and content of the various elements of training guidelines and their impact upon one another. The military corps has focused its efforts on resolving this problem so that cadres not only acquire additional military knowledge after one training season, but also have a fuller understanding of the training guidelines of the ministry in the work of building a regular-force, modern army. In past years, because appropriate importance was not attached to educational work or to gaining a full understanding of the objectives, requirements, specifics and, in particular, the guidelines of training, troops did not realize the importance of each training season. This year, the military corps organized the study of the training guidelines of the ministry rather well. This resulted in troops learning the new and restudying the old and closely linked technical training with tactical training. The good implementation of the ministry's training guidelines has not only resulted in meeting the requirement of the armed forces, in general, and the military corps, in particular, namely, constantly increasing our fighting strength and maintaining combat readiness, but has also created the conditions for building strong reserve forces. In accordance with Officers' Service Law and the Military Service Law, after serving in the army, non-commissioned officers and soldiers will return to their localities or factories, worksites, state farms, enterprises, schools and so forth to resume their work and will join the reserve force. If the guideline of providing comprehensive, basic, systematic and unified training is implemented well, when non-commissioned officers and soldiers return to their locality, they will be the key force in building the militia and self-defense forces and will be able to undertake tasks should they return to the army.

Due to the stern demands of the task of maintaining a high level of combat readiness, the military corps has attached even more importance to giving cadres and soldiers a deep understanding of the training guidelines of the ministry and insuring that training is conducted in accordance with these guidelines. At the 1982 Training Conference of the military corps as well as in the various phases of cadre training, before training was begun, the military corps and all units thoroughly and deeply discussed the ministry's training guidelines, consequently, after nearly 1 month of training, some units have made marked progress in implementing training guidelines by delving deeply into areas in which they are still weak, not providing training on a sweeping basis, thoroughly learning every subject that is studied, learning new knowledge while reviewing knowledge already learned and so forth.

The quality of training is first and primarily determined by the corps of cadres. Therefore, training a corps of cadres who have a basic command of subject matter and are proficient in manual skills in order to adopt good training methods is an extremely important requirement. The number of command cadres of the Huong Giang Military Corps, in particular, and the entire military region, in general, who have received basic training does not meet requirements; the majority of them have developed their skills through combat and work and received on-the-job training, consequently, many difficulties are encountered in implementing the guideline of providing comprehensive, basic, systematic and uniform training. To overcome these limitations, the Huong Giang Military Corps has made many efforts to train the corps of command cadres. We do not wait until the training season in order to provide these cadres with training, rather, the military corps has adopted cadre planning that creates every possible condition for command cadres to attend the various schools of the ministry; at the same time, we have broadened the scope of cadres receiving supplementary education at the Military Administration School of the military corps. The training of cadres before training begins is primarily designed to give command cadres a firm grasp and deep understanding of subject matter, uniform knowledge and uniform proficiency in manual skills. This year, in contrast to last year, the instructors selected to teach training classes were selected by units from among comrades who have attended basic schools and possess good training methods. In the divisions and regiments, the commanders personally train cadres. The practices of assigning contracts and unifying subject matter and programs in books have begun to be ended. In the process of providing practical training to cadres, the military corps has attached importance to both subject matter and training methods. The trail training method, book training method and so forth have been eliminated. On the basis of their specific task, each unit and cadre develop the best possible training methods to meet the requirements of maintaining combat readiness. The military corps has given its attention to training the corps of cadres, from the squad leader level upward; no cadre who personally trains troops has been omitted from training. This has created uniformity throughout the military corps.

Another reason why the quality of training in 1981 was not high involved the preparation of material bases for training, especially training grounds and training

aids. In the past, also as a result of not having a full understanding of training guidelines, using difficulties as an excuse and not taking the initiative in overcoming difficulties, training grounds were rudimentary in nature, not actual training grounds, or lacked the factors needed to fully support training. This year, the military corps has focused its efforts on making effective preparations. All units now have training grounds and training aids to insure, above everything else, that training is realistic, is consistent with training requirements and maintains the training rotation. Groups B25, B06, B04 and the other groups have standardized the structure of battalion level training grounds.

The infantry training grounds have been constructed in a manner consistent with training requirements and enable many different detachments to train in different subjects at the same time, thereby making full use of time and enabling the commander to personally observe troop training. As regards the organization of basic drill grounds, we have also ended the practice of leaving everything up to instructors and only requiring the command cadre on the lower echelon be present and take command of his troops only when the commander on the upper echelon is present. The good implementation of the rotating training method has enabled the management of troop strength and time and enabled us to fully assess the quality of training after a training session. However, there are still many difficulties involved in organizing training grounds due to the shortage of material-technical bases, but these difficulties can be overcome. The training grounds of the military corps have different requirements, especially those for tanks.

As regards training aids, quality must be considered of utmost importance and we must avoid the thinking of placing sole emphasis upon quantity. A few aids of high quality are more useful in training than many aids that either cannot be used or are aids in name only.

At present, there are still some persons in the staff of units that do not participate in training on training grounds or only watch. Some units and detachments do not participate in training, especially rear service and technical personnel, non-commissioned officers and soldiers. This year, our military corps has adopted the policy of providing training to everyone in the table of organization. In the agencies of the military corps as well as its basic units, all cadres who perform specialized work must be trained, especially those in sectors that are highly related to training activities, such as the rear service sector, the military medical sector, the weapons sector and so forth, who must appear in person at training grounds. Suitable times have also been scheduled for cadres engaged in party work and political work to be trained; only in this way is it possible for every organization and sector to support training and the task of maintaining combat readiness well.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW SECURITY UNITS ESTABLISHED IN THAI BINH

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Apr 82 p 2

Article by Nguyen Da Con: "Some 385 Militia and Self-Defense Units Specialize in Maintaining Security and Order"

Text To date, 273 villages and subwards and 112 agencies in Thai Binh Province have established militia and self-defense teams, squads and platoons that specialize in maintaining political security and social order and safety. Of the more than 6,000 cadres and soldiers of these units called Dinh Trong Lich units, 16.6 percent are party members, 59.3 percent are Youth Union members and 56.8 percent are demobilized or discharged cadres and soldiers. Many cooperatives pay them from 120 to 150 mandays per season. The order and security detachments of Dong Phong Village in Tien Hai District, Thuy Son Village in Thai Thuy District and so forth are part of the mobile militia company of the village. The Dinh Trong Lich platoons of Dong La and Dong Phuong Villages in Dong Hung District, An Le Village in Quynh Phu District and so forth consist of militia cadres and soldiers taken from the basic production units and are closely linked to the specialized production units in order to support daily life. The cooperative pays them from 60 to 80 mandays per season.

As a result of help provided by the people and the positive actions of the militia and self-defense units specializing in the maintenance of security and order, the province promptly thwarted five attempts to illegally leave the country by sea and solved hundreds of criminal cases and cases involving crimes against socialist property of the state and collectives and property of the people amounting to tens of thousands of dong.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VENDERS WORK MILITARY BASE DESPITE ARMY REGULATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 82 p 2

Readers' Letters column: "Goods and Venders in Camps"

Text On the night of the 7th, I visited a friend of mine working in the 228th Transport Battalion of Group B86 (the Rear Service General Department). I was taken by my friend to a "stand" for some entertainment. At the "stand" (which was located within the camp), I was surprised by the fact that the owners of the stand were a number of manual workers and personnel in the unit who were living with their families in the collective area. As I expressed concern over this, my friend immediately said:

--"Let us go to those several 'stands' over there for privacy."

As he led me to the other stands, he said as if bragging: "There's not just one 'stand' here. There is quite a diversity: tobacco of all types as well as roasted peanuts, wine and so forth are sold and if the customer brings in a chicken to pay the owner of the 'stand,' he will not refuse it."

As I followed my friend, I observed my surroundings. As he said, there was not just one "stand," but six or seven, each of which was crowded with customers, all of whom were young soldiers within the unit and from nearby friendly units. Hearing a number of persons making a commotion within a stand, I stopped to listen to them. A soldier said in a loud voice: "If you don't trust me, I'll give you and I.O.U. for 30 dong or so." I pulled my friend aside and asked in a low voice:

--"Why are such things allowed to occur within a camp?"

My friend said:

--"Nobody here pays any attention to the reminders. The strong do what they please."

I immediately said:

--"Nevertheless, this is still an army camp; how can the leaders and commanders here allow the opening of stands to develop within their own camp?"

I also learned that each owner of a "stand" gives credit to his customers and is ready to accept payment in rice, clothing and so forth in place of money from the cadres and soldiers who come to eat and drink at his stand.

When I learned this, I did not enter any more "stands" and said farewell to my friend. On the way back, I could not help but be concerned: do the cadres and commanders of this unit know that there are goods and stands within their camp? If these goods and stands are not quickly removed but are allowed to continue, will they not corrupt our cadres and soldiers?

It is hoped that the command cadres of the 228th Battalion quickly take steps to immediately remove these "stands" and comply with the orders of the army.

Le Quoc Thang
(The Truong Son Military Corps)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IRREGULAR COMPLIANCE WITH DRAFT LAW CRITICIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82 p 2

Readers' Letters column: "The New Military Draft Law Must Be Widely Propagandized"

Text The new military draft law promulgated by the state at the start of the year contains many new points but not much has been done to give everyone a thorough understanding of this law; there are even some places that have not propagandized the law at all.

In previous phases of the induction of youths, more than a few agencies, factories and enterprises did not attach importance to meeting the legal norms governing inductions. Some installations even failed to meet their norms. Some agencies, factories and enterprises left everything up to the comrades specializing in military activities or assistant cadres, which has led to complacency and a haphazard attitude in inductions and the failure to comply with the general policy of the state. At the D. Enterprise in Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi, during the various phases of inductions in 1981 and the first phase in 1982, persons on the list of inductees determined by the leadership of the enterprise were replaced by other persons, thereby creating adverse public opinion.

Such phenomena exist because the leadership cadres on the various levels have not truly gained a full understanding of the military draft law, have not brought about a change in the thinking and actions of each person.

Propagandizing the military draft law is not simply the work of the army, of the military agencies on the various levels, rather, it must also be carried out by the various sectors, levels and mass organizations working together. To perform this task well, we propose the following several points to the various levels and sectors:

--The various party committee echelons and the Women's Union, the Youth Union and so forth within the Fatherland Front, each cadre, each party member and each union member must study and research the military draft law not only for the purpose of widely propagandizing it among the masses, but also for the purpose of organizing and leading units in meeting induction norms and the registration of male citizens

17 years of age and older for the military draft in April of each year; above everything else, cadres and party members must truly set the example by encouraging their relatives to strictly comply with the military draft law.

--The units, military agencies, precincts and districts, in addition to giving cadres and soldiers a thorough understanding of the military draft law, must closely coordinate with the information, cultural and propaganda sector of the party committee echelon, the Youth Union and the other sectors and mass organizations to train a corps of lecturers on the military draft law. This corps must be organized all the way down to the village (subward) level and within each production unit and neighborhood team in order to fully propagandize the contents and significance of the law.

--As regards the information and cultural sector, in addition to the propaganda efforts of the radio stations and newspapers, regularly disseminating the articles of the law in newsletters and at public places is necessary. Periodically, different articles of the law should be presented to everyone. Besides explaining the various articles of the law, the significance of implementing these articles or the significance of each chapter of the law should also be explained.

--The various levels of the Youth Union must include the military draft law in the activity programs of the basic level Youth Unions in order to educate and mobilize youths to implement the military draft law. Symposiums and forums should be held regarding the responsibility of Youth Union members and youths as regards their obligation to defend the fatherland, thereby insuring that every youth truly considers the day he leaves for the army to be a traditional festival of the Youth Union.

Pham Van Toan
(Hanoi)

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CSO: 4209/356

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY TIGHTENED ALONG COMMUNICATION LINES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 82 p 1

Article by Phuc Nguyen: "The Signal-Liaison Branch: the Sectors, Forces and Local People Coordinate To Protect Communication Lines"

Excerpt Recently, the signal-liaison branch held a conference to gain experience regarding the protection of communication lines and stations. The information directors of the military regions, military corps, services, branches and general departments in the North and the representatives of a number of localities through which communication lines run attended.

The conference reviewed the implementation of the directives of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of National Defense and the order of the branch regarding the protection of military lines of communication and discussed ways to mobilize the people to protect communication lines and combat the destruction and theft of wire.

In the recent past, the maintenance of the safety of communication lines and stations in a number of units and localities has improved. Many units have organized training to raise the specialized technical qualifications of their cadres and soldiers; strictly adhered to the regulations governing the management and safety of communication lines; taken the initiative in coordinating with the various party committee echelons, local governments and public security, militia and self-defense forces to successfully propagandize and educate the masses; organized patrols and guard duty along communication lines; and promptly exposed and stopped and appropriately dealt with persons destroying and stealing wire from the various types of communication lines. As a result, the destruction of communication lines has been reduced, thereby helping to maintain signal operations in support of command activities in the maintenance of combat readiness and in combat.

However, there are still many units and localities that have not taken steps to mobilize the people, the sectors and the various forces to coordinate in protecting communication lines. Compliance with the regulations regarding the protection of communication lines is not strict and there is a lack of close inspection and

supervision. At some places, the destruction of transmission lines and the theft of wire have not been stopped.

The conferees focused their efforts on discussing many specific and practical ways to put the effort to coordinate and mobilize the people to protect communication lines and stations on a regular basis, prevent and eventually eliminate the destruction and theft of communication lines, and closely coordinate patrols and guard duty to maintain order and security within the locality with the protection of communication lines.

The representatives of the military regions, military corps, services and branches who attended the conference signed emulation pledges to endeavor in 1982 to rapidly increase the number of villages through which communication lines run that protect military signal lines and quickly reduce the number of times that communication lines are lost or destroyed.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PEOPLE EXPRESS PRAISE FOR BRAVE ACTIONS OF POLICE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 p 1

Article by Nguyen Menh: "Resourceful and Brave Policeman"

Text News of the killing of a robber in the O Cho Dua area on the night of 20 April rapidly spread throughout the capital Hanoi. Words of praise and respect were expressed by the people for the Dong Da District people's police for their resourcefulness and bravery in risking their lives to block the hand of the criminal and protect the life and property of the people.

It was 2120 hours when residents of the neighborhood told the police that a hoodlum with a grenade was threatening to rob the home of Mr. Nguyen Ba Hy at number 46 Trai Toc Lane; area police Senior Sergeant Nguyen Duc Thinh commanded a group of police that quickly went to the front door of the residence. As the door was broken open, Nguyen Duc Thinh and Le Xuan Hung peered into the residence and saw in the dim light of an oil lamp the hoodlum holding a grenade in his hand and the five members of the family huddled in a corner. Thinh shouted: "Everyone stand still" and leaped into the middle of the room. The hoodlum, Vu Quang Thanh, realizing that he could not flee, pulled the pin on the grenade and waved it around, intending to throw it.

If the grenade had exploded then, it would have killed or wounded the persons within the house; if it was thrown outside, it would imperil the very many security and civil defense personnel standing there. Very quickly, Thinh kicked the hand of the robber. The grenade fell to the floor. The robber jumped after it. Nguyen Duc Thinh, with the help of Le Xuan Hung, who had rushed into the building, grabbed the robber's hand before he could grab the grenade. Ty and Nguyen Bat, the head of the subward security section, rapidly closed the front door to prevent the grenade from exploding toward the persons on the outside. The grenade exploded. The robber was killed but the entire family of Mr. Hy was safe; however, Senior Sergeant Nguyen Duc Thinh had his right leg broken and his left arm shattered by the grenade. Hung, Ty and Nguyen Bat was also wounded.

Following many jobs performed in the recent past by the people's public security police of Dong Da Ward, jobs performed in a dedicated, resourceful, determined and brave manner, together with troops, self-defense forces and civil defense forces to protect the people and maintain security and order well, the above actions of these comrades set a bright example, one that has inspired the public security forces, troops and people of the capital to unite, be vigilant and take positive steps to protect their lives of peaceful construction.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER DENOUNCES CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF MOONSHINERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hung Thang, a soldier of Binh Tri Thien Province: "Unlawful Distilling of Alcohol"]

[Text] Using grain to unlawfully distill alcohol is a wrongdoing in the present difficult situation. In M. L. Hamlet (Quang Trach District in Binh Tri Thien Province) where the making of moonshine was stopped in 1980-1981 because of strict enforcement of the state law, the number of families making alcohol (out of rice) has increased since early 1982. As of April 1982, the hamlet had 30 households distilling alcohol either on a regular basis or once every 3 or 5 days (this does not include dozens of people retailing liquors).

Although this unlawful alcohol making is on a small scale (each time 3-5 kilograms of rice are used), the monthly total can be as much as 1-1.5 tons. As drinking is on the rise, such bad customs as funerals, fortunetelling, making of offerings, feasting on the occasion of funerals and weddings, etc. are also increasing.

What is to be learned is about the effectiveness of the local administration and judiciary machinery. Although the central government has issued directives on prohibiting this ill, the locality has ignored them and failed to remind the moonshiners of them, nor has it ever punished anyone having violated the law prohibiting unlawful making of alcohol.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL COAL SALES--At 1700 hours on 17 March 1982, at the intersection in the town of Dien Chau in Nghe Tinh Province, a Zil 157 truck bearing license plate number D12-E15 114-925 being driven by three troops was transporting coal to their unit (also on the truck were seven civilian vendors); the troops sold nearly 500 kilograms of coal to the driver of a state-operated truck. Very many people were travelling along Route 1 at that time and everyone stopped to watch as the sale took place. As a soldier who witnessed this mistake, I do not support the action of these three comrades. I suggest that the unit to which the above mentioned truck belongs take stern disciplinary action against the three troops who made this mistake. Text Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 p 2 7809

CSO: 4209/356

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDOCHINA STUDY CENTER OPENED IN NEW DELHI

BK140604 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] According to a report from the Lao Embassy in India, a ceremony was recently held to mark the official opening of an Indochina Study Center at the India International Center in the capital of New Delhi. The chairman of the executive board of the study center is Mr Kaul, former chief of cabinet of the Ministry of External Affairs and former Indian ambassador to the United States and the Soviet Union.

Indian Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao, who attended the ceremony, explained the importance of the center. He pointed to the time-honored love and solidarity between India and Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in politics, culture and religion as well as in other spheres. He also mentioned the growth and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and India, which are beneficial to the peoples of both countries.

In his speech, he said among other things, that India wants to see the consolidation of peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia. He said: We have appealed to various countries in the region to join in seeking political solutions to problems.

On this occasion, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent a greetings message to the center. It says in part as follows:

We have long had close cultural and trade relations with the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. In search of progress and freedom, we once fought side by side with the three Indochinese nations against colonialism. The Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples were the victims of aggression and have suffered hardships and poverty. However, their heroism has served as a model for the Indian people as well as those cherishing freedom in the world. The cause of the three Indochinese peoples cannot be extinguished or broken. Therefore, it is appropriate to establish an Indian center for Indochinese studies.

Lao Ambassador to India Kithong Vongsai also made a speech. He thanked the Indian people and government for always extending assistance and love to the Lao people. This has contributed to the daily growth and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and India.

Regarding the tense situation in Southeast Asia, he mentioned the persistent efforts of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. This aim is appropriate and just.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL DISCRIMINATION CONVENTION--Hanoi, 11 Jun (VNA)--Vietnam has subscribed to the "international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination." This decision of the S.R.V. Council of Ministers was communicated by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in a note on 9 June. [Text] [OW110739 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 11 Jun 82]

CSO: 4220/67

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI, HAI HUNG CHECK ISSUANCE OF VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Hanoi, Hai Hung Check Issuance of Party Membership Cards"]

[Text] In the recent phase of activities aimed at improving the quality of communism for party members, the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee once again checked the qualifications of party members after the issuance of party membership cards. Following this phase of political activities, the party committee echelons of Hanoi once again checked the basic party organizations and those party members who have not yet been issued and received party membership cards and discussed the measures to be taken to carry on the work until completion.

The recent check of party members' qualifications in the municipality showed that the majority of party members after having received their cards displayed positive effects and the spirit of being the vanguard and model, deserving being the holders of party membership cards. However, there still were some members who had not yet been truly exemplary in leading production, regular work and daily activities, including some who had shown serious shortcomings and should be expelled from the party immediately.

Generally speaking, Hanoi's issuance of party membership cards lacked a sense of urgency, in spite of the fact that the district, ward and town party committees had paid attention to consolidating the poor and weak party bases so as to create favorable conditions for issuance of cards. Some party committee echelons failed to take any positive and necessary measures to educate those members who had not been qualified for receiving cards and had been left aside in the earlier phases. Many members who had not shown any progress after a rather long time still remained in the party as the party organizations had not firmly decided to expel them.

Hanoi is carrying on the review of the party cards-issuing work while linking it with the efforts to overcome the above-mentioned shortcomings -- all in the process of preparing for the second-phase congress and fulfilling the important tasks set forth by the 5th Party Congress.

Hai Hung Province also checked the phases of issuing party membership cards as it was preparing for a review of this work. The check showed that after having received their cards, quite a few members have so far failed to display the role of being the vanguard and model and even had serious shortcomings. Some party committee echelons took the positive measures to educate those party members. (In the first quarter this year, Hai Hung expelled 77 members from the party.)

The checking of qualifications of party members after they have received their cards in the party bases in Hai Hung Province helped to prevent in time violations of discipline; dealt with those party members who had committed such violations; and contributed to strengthening management of party members, consolidating party organizations and improving the quality of party members.

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CSO: 4209/361

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

WOMEN'S UNION PROGRAM OF ACTION

BK170230 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 82 pp 3-4

[*"Program of Action of the Vietnamese Women's Union"*--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] The Fifth Vietnamese Women's Congress--the first national women's congress since the unification of the country--was held on 19 and 20 May 1982 at a time when the people throughout the country were enthusiastically celebrating the success of the Fifth VCP Congress.

The congress--a vivid image of the women's movement nationwide--was attended by 800 delegates representing women of all strata, age groups, nationalities and religions, and units with outstanding achievements as well as those mothers who have rendered services to the revolution and cadres who have devoted themselves to the movement.

The congress acknowledged the historical changes made by the women's movement in our country during the past years. With their patriotism, ability, industriousness and sense of collective mastery, women in our country have joined their compatriots in overcoming innumerable difficulties to score great achievements in all domains of activities, thus contributing worthily to the revolutionary cause of the nation and the rapid maturity and successes of the revolution.

The congress studied the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage, as well as the orientations and tasks and major socio-economic targets set forth for the 1981-85 5-year period and the 1980's by the Fifth VCP Congress. Thoroughly aware of the spirit of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, the women's congress decided on the guidelines and tasks for the Vietnam Women's Union and amended its statute and elected a new central committee in line with its functions and duties in the new stage.

In collusion with and supported by the United States, the Chinese reactionaries are waging a war of sabotage against our country on the military, political, economic and cultural fronts with many sinister tricks. Although our country is now in a state of peace, we still have to cope with a multi-faceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. In addition, we have to stand ready

to deal with the situation in which the enemy could launch a war of aggression on a large scale.

In the new stage of the revolution, our entire party and people must carry out two strategic tasks: building socialism successfully and remaining combat-ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The general guidelines and tasks for the Vietnam Women's Union in the days ahead are: /"To unite, educate and motivate women of all strata to develop their right to collective mastery and fighting will in the struggle for equality between men and women; to advance the 'new women for national construction and defense' movement vigorously as an active contribution to the cause of socialist construction and socialist transformation and consolidation of national defense and security; to shape culturally new families and a new type of socialist man; to continue to struggle for the liberation of women; to attend to matters concerning their welfare and lives; to strengthen solidarity with women in the world in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism; to consolidate the organizational structure of the women's union; to train and foster its cadres; and to improve its operational objectives and methods."

1. Educate women to understand the present situation and revolutionary tasks so they will develop their patriotic tradition and improve their socialist awareness and their general knowledge./ It is necessary to accelerate the "new women for national construction and defense" movement, and unite women of all strata closely behind the party and government and into a firm and powerful bloc with identity of views and action in order to build and defend the SRV resolutely and implement the guidelines and tasks and all major socio-economic targets set forth for the 1981-85 5-year period and the 1980's.

/2. Motivate women to emulate in productive labor./

The prime target of the party's economic program is to solve firmly the problem of food for the entire society and satisfactorily satisfy the clothing needs and other essential requirements of the people. It is necessary to encourage our women to work as hard as possible so that they can bring about an abundant life for themselves and contribute to consolidating national defense and ensuring accumulation of national wealth. We must help women shape an attitude of working conscientiously with a sense of organization and discipline and according to techniques in order to achieve high productivity and good quality. Women must overcome the thought of depending on others and struggle against such practices as acting irresponsibly, performing work sloppily, and doing something at one's convenience.

Efforts must be made to encourage our female workers to promote their right to collective mastery, actively develop innovations, improve technical and professional skills, increase labor productivity, economize on raw and other materials, and try to overcome difficulties by all means in order to step up production.

Meanwhile, our female peasants should participate actively in implementing the guidelines set forth for agricultural production in each region along with applying intensive cultivation measures and techniques to increase the yields of rice and subsidiary crops. In addition, they should implement the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers correctly, ensuring that all production quotas are overfulfilled and products are delivered to the state fully and promptly. It is necessary to continue to encourage women in the southern provinces to work under a collective system or join production collectives and cooperatives so that they help increase production actively. It is also necessary to encourage them to make the fullest use of their potential in terms of arable land and labor forces to develop their family economy in a correct way, such as raising domestic animals and fowl or expanding sericulture and growing cotton and other fibrous plants in order to help solve part of the problem concerning clothing. All union echelons must try to disseminate policies, exchange experiences and commend good models, as well as to study the difficulties and obstacles of our women thoroughly so that suggestions can be made to the responsible organs to create favorable conditions for them to carry out production.

Our women in the sectors responsible for serving the people's livelihood--such as public health, trade, grain and food, communications and transportation, finance and banking--should uphold a sense of responsibility in implementing policies scrupulously and demonstrate an affable and pleasant manner in serving the people, thus helping to stabilize their livelihood and remedy their difficulties and hardships. They should also struggle resolutely against officialism and illegal dealings as well as the practice of inconveniencing the people.

Our women in the small industrial and handicraft sector should participate actively in the emulation movement of their sector so that they can exert efforts to exploit their capabilities in order to create more jobs for themselves, make their products richer in variety and better in quality, implement all policies of the state satisfactorily, and consolidate their cooperatives steadily.

Meanwhile, our women who are engaged in small trade should implement all policies on market management and all regulations on business scrupulously and fulfill their tax obligation to the state satisfactorily. In addition, they should struggle against speculative activities, smuggling, tax evasion, and the manufacturing of fake goods.

/3. Encourage women to practice thrift most satisfactorily/ in production and consumption. It is necessary to make our women understand profoundly that we should only use what we can produce and live with the results of our work.

In production, our women should carefully implement the economic and technical norms concerning the wastes of materials and energy; retrieve raw and other materials that are dropped and scattered around in the process of their use; and make the fullest use of discarded materials. Since their role in consumption is exceptionally important, our women should know how to curb

the expenditures of their families and should struggle actively and resolutely against such practices as organizing big wedding ceremonies, funeral services and death anniversaries, holding lavish dinner receptions, wearing expensive clothes, and buying luxurious items.

All union echelons must coordinate with the front committees and other mass organizations in formulating plans to supervise the implementation of Directive No 214 of the party Central Committee Secretariat so as to prevent immediately all the old and bad customs in organizing wedding ceremonies, funeral services and death anniversaries, and celebrating new year festivals.

/4. Motivate women to encourage their husbands and sons to implement the law on military obligation/, to actively carry out combat-support assignments and remain combat ready, to participate in maintaining political security and social order and safety in all city wards, villages and production and work units, and to promptly detect and prevent all acts of sabotage by the enemy.

It is necessary to visit regularly and /wholeheartedly care for and help those families of fallen soldiers, war invalids and other combatants/ while inspecting and supervising the implementation of the army rear service policy and asking the administration and cooperatives to help create favorable conditions for families of soldiers to stabilize their lives and for their children to receive good education. Efforts must also be made to expand the size and improve the quality of the campaign to protect and care for those children of fallen combatants.

/5. Accelerate the campaign for family planning/ and bring down the population growth rate from 2.4 to 1.7 percent in 1985.

Only by implementing satisfactorily the policy of bringing down the population growth rate in a way commensurate with the economic situation in the country will we be able to minimize difficulties, resolve the problems of food, clothing and employment, and protect the health of the mothers and children, thus bringing about progress and happiness for everyone.

Together with various sectors, the women's union must step up propaganda work to make it possible for everyone to understand and respond to family planning. Each family should limit the birth rate to only two children with an interval of at least 5 years between children. It is necessary for the union echelons in every locality to coordinate actively with the public health sector in formulating plans and measures to encourage the people to carry out family planning while arranging for women to undergo medical examinations and treatment and guiding them in the use of scientific measures for family planning so that they will know how to carry it out easily.

/6. Intensively direct the campaign "to shape culturally new families" and guide women in raising and educating their children and satisfactorily organizing their family life/.

It is necessary to shape a harmonious and lively family and satisfactorily organize a family life so that all members of that family can be at ease,

recover their working strength quickly, improve their intellectual power, and live with love and happiness.

- /Provide education and guidance for women on how to bring up their children satisfactorily.

Raising and educating children is one of the important objectives of the "new women for national construction and defense" movement, for which guidance should be provided regularly by all union echelons in order to help improve the quality of education for children.

It is necessary to provide training for our women so that they can develop their noble functions as mothers satisfactorily; know how to bring up their young children and educate them in accordance with the five teachings of Uncle Ho; set good examples for the youngsters through their work performance, sense of discipline, honesty, modesty, and love and concern for everyone; and prevent such bad habits as laziness, hypocrisy, thievery, and the use of obscene language. Together with all schools and other sectors, the union must formulate specific plans for the coordination between schools and society and families in the work related to child education.

All union echelons should coordinate with the youth and trade union organizations and various sectors in adopting concrete measures to disseminate extensively scientific knowledge on child psychophysiology and the methods of raising and educating children. They should also elect outstanding mothers of the year, commend those mothers who know how to raise and educate their children skillfully, and help those who encounter difficulties or whose children are still not well-behaved.

- The union must teach our women how to behave correctly in their families, establish good sympathetic and ethical relations between husband and wife as well as between parents and children, and resolve skillfully and promptly the contradictions arising from their common life in order to preserve their love and happiness. On the other hand, the union at all levels must inspect the implementation of the law on marriage and family regularly and try to perform the task of conciliation satisfactorily.

- It is necessary to guide our women in satisfactorily carrying out a number of such practical tasks as adopting a hygienic lifestyle, maintaining their houses, planning and curbing expenditures, doing their own sewing and casual cooking, and eliminating superstitions.

Together with various sectors, the union Central Committee must intensively guide the campaign to shape culturally new families, conduct scientific research on matters related to family affairs, and participate in drafting the new law on marriage and family in order to submit it to the National Assembly for approval in 1984.

/7. Consolidate the union's organizational structure, train and foster its cadres, and improve its operational methods in line with its new functions and duties./

In the new stage, it is necessary for the union to go by the basis of uniting all woman workers, woman farmers and woman intellectuals closely to further strengthen solidarity with women of other strata, especially those in the southern provinces.

Efforts must be made to switch the objectives of the union's activities to the struggle to educate and shape a new type of socialist woman and guide our women in building their families and bringing up their children satisfactorily. It is also necessary to improve the union's operational methods. Along with providing guidance under the union's system, all union echelons must pay great attention to achieving coordination with various state organs and other mass organizations. They must also take the initiative in raising questions concerning our women and suggesting that these questions be included in the programs, plans and targets of the state and of each sector. The machinery of the union at all levels must be streamlined and its quality improved so as to ensure that it is fully capable of carrying out all tasks in the new stage effectively.

Special attention must be paid to consolidating all union organizations at the grassroots level--the units directly responsible for educating the masses, promoting their role in exercising the right to collective mastery, and looking after and protecting the interests of women. It is necessary to improve the operational objectives of the union in a way that is workable, and beneficial to and commensurate with its members of all strata and age groups. Attention must also be paid to consolidating all women's cells, intensifying their activities, and collecting union membership fees regularly in order to enhance their sense of responsibility toward the union.

It is necessary to form a contingent of union cadres who are imbued with revolutionary zeal, who possess a firm political background, who know how to conduct economic and social management, who understand women's problems profoundly, and who have acquired practical experience in work related to mass motivation.

/8. Strengthen solidarity with women in the world/ in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism; strengthen friendly solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet women; and strengthen the special friendship with the Lao and Kampuchean women and, together with them, struggle for the defense of national independence and socialism in the three Indochinese countries.

The resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress have clarified the present stage of the struggle for socialist construction and national defense. It is, however, not always easy to achieve what we want. This is because the enemy next door is frantically trying to weaken and annex our country, and because advancing directly to socialism and creating a modern socialist economy and an abundant life from small-scale production is an absolutely new and very difficult task. In the days ahead, our people must withstand all hardships, work with might and main, and try to achieve maturity rapidly and overcome all immediate difficulties in order to develop our economy and advance our country.

The congress called on our women nationwide to devote all their efforts, knowledge and hearts to the struggle to emulate resolutely in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress so that, together with their compatriots, they can contribute to accelerating the laudable struggle of our people to build socialism and defend the Vietnamese fatherland.

Let our female workers, female farmers and female scientists and technicians do their best to serve the country and the interests of themselves and their families. They should try to demonstrate their ability in their productive labor, their work, their scientific and technical and literary and artistic creativeness, as well as in organizing their family life, educating their children, and performing tasks related to state and social management.

Let our woman cadres in the public health, education, trade and justice sectors pay attention to caring for the lives of our women, protecting their interests, and creating favorable conditions for them to minimize their difficulties.

Let all mothers fulfill their fine and noble obligations so that our children can be educated and trained to become good socialist workers, skilled laborers, and soldiers loyal to their fatherland.

Let our young women, with all the zeal of youth, enthusiastically take the lead in productive labor, study, and the shaping of a new lifestyle so that they can play an assault role in the women's movement.

Let all union echelons representing the right to collective mastery and the right of equality of our women clearly identify the functions of the union so that they can unite female cadres from all sectors and educate and motivate our women throughout the country and those patriotic overseas Vietnamese women to carry out the common tasks of the country while paying great attention to the liberation of women.

"All for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness," as well as for the sake of our children's future, our women, together with our entire people, must not flinch from any difficulty but must advance bravely and enthusiastically to score new achievements.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' ON ROLE OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES

BK141235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 12 June Editorial: "Strengthen the Activities and Develop the Role of National Assembly Deputies"]

[Text] The National Assembly is the highest representative body of the people and the highest state authority in our country. To ensure the correct fulfillment by the National Assembly of its functions, duties and powers is the responsibility of our entire party and people. To develop the role of the National Assembly, it is imperative to strengthen the activities and develop the role of its deputies.

The political report to the Fifth Party Congress pointed out: The working people exercise their right to collective mastery mainly through the state under the party's leadership. To exercise mastery through the state, our people, in the first place, exercise their mastership right through the National Assembly and people's councils at all levels. Until now, however, representatives of people-elected organs have been inadequately trained in the areas of duties, powers and operational methods. A number of people-elected bodies operate for form's sake and fail to perform their functions and duties correctly and to exercise their powers properly, as stipulated in the constitution.

Our state has institutionalized the party's line concerning the National Assembly and its deputies in the 1980 constitution and the laws governing the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State. There have been some initial improvements in the activities of the National Assembly and its deputies, winning the applause of the people.

To further accelerate the activities of National Assembly deputies and put these activities onto the right track, the National Assembly has just passed statutes on National Assembly deputies. These statutes further concretize the duties, powers and operational methods of National Assembly deputies.

Under our regime, all powers belong to the people. The collective masters of the country are the working people who exercise state powers through the National Assembly and people's councils at all levels. The people elect

representatives whom they trust to the National Assembly--the highest state authority--and to the people's councils at all levels--the state authority in localities. People's elected deputies represent the people to exercise their powers. They are responsible to the people, submit to their control and can be dismissed if they no longer deserve their confidence. Given this role and in order to fulfill their responsibilities, National Assembly deputies are vested with appropriate duties and powers by the constitution, the laws on organizing the National Assembly and the Council of State and the statutes on National Assembly deputies. National Assembly deputies' activities, which are coordinated closely and harmoniously with those of more than half a million deputies of people's councils at all levels, involve, among other things, encouraging the development of initiatives by the people in national defense and construction and in building localities, and promptly receiving all these initiatives.

National Assembly deputies are also supposed to receive the views, criticisms and observations from the people in all fields of activity of state organs and personnel and, depending on the degree of importance of matters concerned, report to the National Assembly for discussion and decision or draw the attention of the responsible state organs at the central or local level to solving them promptly.

In reality, the activities of National Assembly deputies are irregular. Some of them have not fulfilled their duties and exercised their powers fully. Many negative manifestations by state organs and personnel--such as bureaucratism, officialism, divorce from reality, abuse of functions and powers, oppression of the people and violations of law--are still prevalent mainly because of a lack of effective and active control by National Assembly deputies and members of people's councils and other people-elected bodies.

Participating in National Assembly sessions is the most important duty of deputies. With their active contributions, our National Assembly sessions have been further improved. Deputies' activities outside National Assembly sessions are also very important. They include participating in the work of National Assembly councils and committees of which the concerned deputies are members; attending conferences of people's councils at all levels in places where deputies were elected; participating in the activities of delegations of deputies in localities; establishing contact with voters; holding firm to the production, combat and combat readiness activities, the people's daily life, advantages and difficulties facing them and their views, aspirations, remarks and criticisms; and ensuring that National Assembly resolutions are suited to reality and are the reflection of the people's willpower.

State organs and social organizations are responsible for creating favorable conditions for the actively helping National Assembly deputies to carry out their activities. In performing their duties, deputies should not be under external pressure in any form whatsoever. They can neither be arrested nor detained without the consent of the National Assembly or the Council of State. They cannot be subjected to removal from their posts, forced resignation or any other administrative disciplinary measures without the consent of the Council of State.

All our people and party and administrative echelons are dutybound to implement scrupulously the provisions stipulated in the statutes on National Assembly deputies and to provide active assistance for and control the work of deputies. National Assembly deputies must be fully conscious of their duties and powers stipulated in the statutes. They must work actively and fulfill their responsibilities to voters in order to be worthy as representatives of the people.

CSO: 4209/374

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REGULATIONS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES

First Three Parts

OW150033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The second session of the Seventh National Assembly [NA] of the SRV has approved the regulations regarding NA deputies to further upgrade and systematize their activities.

According to the decision of the Council of State chairman, these regulations were widely made public on 12 June to provide a basis for the people and various state organs, sectors, organizations and social groups to supervise the NA deputies' activities while helping them correctly perform their functions as representatives of the people at the highest state organ of power. The regulations are comprised of four parts. The following are the first three parts:

Part I

General Regulations

Article 1. NA deputies represent the people at the NA--the people's highest representative organ and the SRV's highest state organ of power.

Article 2. NA deputies hold debates and make decisions on the issues related to the NA's tasks and powers specified in Articles 82 and 83 of the constitution, such as taking a vote on a law and deciding on the fundamental policies regarding domestic and foreign affairs, the objectives of economic and cultural development and the radical rules governing the organization and operations of the state apparatus and the citizens' social relations and activities in supervising the state organs' activities.

Article 3. NA deputies are responsible to both the voters and the NA for the discharge of their duties as representatives. They must be exemplary in implementing the constitution and laws and must respect the rules of social life.

Article 4. NA deputies must develop close relations with voters and place themselves under their supervision. They must make contact with voters, report on their activities and on the NA's activities to voters and respond to the voters' requests and petitions. NA deputies must publicize and popularize the state laws and policies and motivate the people to participate in managing the state. They must respect and help develop the people's right to collective mastery.

Article 5. When discharging their duties, NA deputies must base themselves on the state laws and the local legal bases and take heed of the common interests of the entire country as well as the benefits of the localities that have elected them.

Article 6. The tenure of office of deputies in each term of the NA begins with the first session of this term and ends with the first session of the next term.

If a deputy proves to be unworthy of the people's confidence, he may be dismissed before expiration of his tenure by the voters in the electoral unit who have elected him.

If a deputy transgresses the law and is sentenced to imprisonment, he will lose his rights as an NA deputy.

The NA examines and decides on the cases in which deputies are not worthy of being NA deputies, upon the recommendation of the Council of State, the VFF Central Committee or the local VFF committee.

An NA deputy can tender his resignation on the grounds that he cannot fulfill his responsibilities. The Council of State decides on the acceptance of his resignation and reports it to the NA at its nearest session.

Article 7. All NA deputies elected in a province or city under the central government or in an equivalent administrative unit form local NA delegation. The local NA delegation appoints its head who in turn may nominate a deputy head to assist him. The delegation's head can convene and chair the delegation's meetings and serves as a contact person for the deputies in the delegation. On behalf of the delegation, he makes contact with the NA chairman, the Council of State, the people's committees, the VFF Central Committee and other local organs and mass organizations, as far as the questions related to the activities of the delegation and deputies are concerned.

Article 8. Within their responsibilities, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the people's committees at all levels and other state organs are responsible for creating conditions favorable for the NA deputies' activities. The VFF and popular organizations are responsible for helping the NA deputies discharge their duties.

Part II

Deputies' Activities at NA Sessions

Article 9. NA deputies are dutybound to attend NA sessions, to scrupulously implement the rules of procedure of NA sessions and to positively contribute to making these sessions fruitful. In the event of non-attendance, they must explain the reason and notify the NA chairman in advance.

Article 10. During NA sessions, NA deputies must attend the NA's plenary sessions and the meetings of groups or of the local delegations. In the event of non-attendance at these plenary sessions, NA deputies must give the reason and notify the heads of the delegations or groups in advance.

Article 11. During NA sessions, NA deputies can:

1. Discuss and vote on the issues mentioned in the agenda, and
2. Request the NA to insert other issues in the agenda.

Article 12. NA deputies have the right to present a draft law before the NA in accordance with the general sequential schedule fixed by the Council of State.

Article 13. NA deputies have the right to question the Council of Ministers and its members, the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the supreme people's organ of control.

When the NA is in session, NA deputies can submit questions to the NA chairman and the organ or person being questioned must give answers at that session. When NA deputies put a question to the Council of Ministers, its chairman or one of its commissioned members must provide an answer. When NA deputies put a question to a member of the Council of Ministers, the member must provide an answer.

When an investigation is needed, the NA fixes the time for an answer before the Council of State or at the following NA session.

If the NA is not in session, the questions must be sent to the chairman of the Council of State who will forward them to the organ or person being questioned and will make a decision based on the response.

If a deputy is not satisfied with the response, he may request that the NA chairman or the Council of State chairman submit it to the NA or the Council of State for discussion.

If need be, the NA or the Council of State can issue a resolution regarding the answers and the responsibilities of the organ or person that is questioned.

Article 14. NA deputies can, on their behalf or on behalf of the local NA delegation or their own groups, express their views at the NA sessions in the following forms:

1. They can express views or deliver speeches at plenary sessions or send their views or speeches to the NA chairman;
2. They can submit petitions to the NA chairman; and
3. They can express views at various groups or delegation meetings or at the meetings of the NA's various committees or organizations of which they are members or when they are invited to attend.

The deputies' views must be recorded in the minutes of the NA's sessions. Their written views and speeches must be attached to these minutes. All

views expressed at the group or delegation meetings and at the meetings of the NA's various committees or organizations must also be recorded in the minutes.

Article 15. If a deputy's petitions, requests or remarks at a meeting are not reported by the NA chairman for an immediate answer or for discussion by the NA at its session, the NA's office and the Council of State must take them to the organs concerned for consideration and settlement. The results of this consideration and settlement must be reported to the deputy and the Council of State no later than the NA's next session.

Article 16. NA deputies are responsible for returning the documents stamped with the word "return" after the NA has discussed and settled the issues mentioned in these documents.

Part III

Deputies' Activities in the Interval Between Two NA Sessions

Article 17. NA deputies who are members of any council or Standing Committee of the NA must participate in the activities specified in the regulations and work program or assigned by this council or committee.

Article 18. NA deputies must participate in the activities of the local NA delegations and fulfill the collective assignments by the delegation.

NA deputies working at the central government must participate in the delegations' activities at least twice a year.

Article 19. Through holding collective debates, keeping each other informed of the current situation, exchanging experiences and assigning tasks suitable to each deputy's situation and capability, the local NA delegations can create conditions for the deputies to satisfactorily fulfill their duties at the NA and in the localities.

Prior to an NA session, the delegations should make plans for grasping the local situation and gathering the voters' opinions and aspirations, scrutinize the problems to be raised and prepare speeches to be delivered at the session.

After the session, the delegations should review their work experiences gained during the session and discuss the organization of meetings to brief voters on the results of the session. They should make contact with the people in a number of localities or installations to seek to understand the situation, gather opinions and inquire after and motivate the local people.

The people's committees and fatherland front committees should create conditions for the NA delegations to carry out their tasks in the localities.

Article 20. The NA delegations should have a reception room and assign deputies to periodically receive the local people, seek to understand their aspirations and accept their petitions, complaints and denunciations and explain the state laws and policies.

The people's committees in various provinces and cities under the central government and at equivalent levels are responsible for supplying the local NA delegations with houses and means or money to secure reception rooms and they must assign cadres to assist the delegations and deputies.

Article 21. The local NA delegations can request that representatives of the people's committees, state organs, VFF committees and mass organizations in the provinces and cities under the central government and at equivalent levels meet and brief them on the local situation and provide documents regarding the issues of their concern. During their meetings with the people's committees or other state organs and the aforesaid mass organizations, the NA delegations can, along with seeking to understand the general situation, request that the organs and mass organizations concerned consider and settle the issues raised by them and directly related to the implementation of policies, laws and the people's collective mastery.

Article 22. NA deputies have the right to attend and express views at the conferences held by the people's committees at various levels at the places where they were elected, but they may not vote. They attend these conferences with the following aims:

1. To grasp the local situation and seek to understand the local people's aspirations;
2. To contribute views on the questions related to state management and the local people's livelihood; and
3. To present or explain the state laws and the NA's resolutions, if need be.

Article 23. Periodically or at the voters' request, NA deputies should make contact with them to listen to the masses' aspirations. They must brief voters on the discharge of their duties as deputies at least once a year. Voters can ask deputies directly or through the VFF to report on their work and can give remarks on their activities. Contacts between NA deputies and voters can be arranged by the people's committees and VFF committees.

Article 24. When NA deputies receive the people's petitions, complaints and denunciations, they are responsible for studying and transferring them to the organs concerned and for following their settlement. If they find that the settlement is unsatisfactory and delayed, they have the right to request that the heads of the organs concerned or the upper echelons of these organs complete the settlement within the length of time prescribed by law.

NA deputies are responsible for briefing the persons concerned on the results of the settlement of their petitions, complaints and denunciations.

Article 25. When an illegal act is uncovered and prejudicial to the interests of the state, collective and citizens, NA deputies have the right to request that the state organs concerned and the responsible people apply necessary measures to promptly check it. These state organs and people are responsible for informing the NA deputies of the results of their action.

Article 26. When an NA deputy comes and sees the person in charge of a state organ or popular organization, the latter must receive him.

Article 27. The heads of NA delegations and NA deputies maintain relations with the NA chairman and the Council of State.

Twice a year, the NA delegations notify the NA chairman, the Council of State and the local VFF committees of the situation of their activities and of the activities of deputies in the localities. An NA deputy may directly notify the NA chairman or the Council of State of the situation of his activities and raise various problems to them.

Continuation of Statute

BK150943 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jun 82

["Last part" of 29 December 1981 statute on National Assembly deputies]

[Text] State guarantees for deputies' activities:

Article 28. National Assembly deputies can be neither arrested nor prosecuted without the consent of the National Assembly or, when the National Assembly is not in session, of the Council of State. Proposals for the arrest and prosecution of National Assembly deputies shall be made by the chief procurator of the supreme people's organ of control. If National Assembly deputies are placed under temporary arrest in flagrante delicto, the organs making the temporary arrest must file a report immediately with the National Assembly or the Council of State for consideration and disposition.

National Assembly deputies cannot be subjected to removal from their posts, forced resignation, demotion or any other administrative disciplinary measures enforced by the organs or units where they work, unless such actions are approved by the Council of State.

Those who obstruct National Assembly deputies from carrying out their duties shall be dealt with according to the law.

Article 29. The Council of State ensures that:

1. National Assembly deputies shall be informed at least 20 days in advance of the holding of a National Assembly session, its duration and its tentative agenda. In case of an extraordinary session, they shall be informed of it at least 5 days in advance.

2. Necessary reports and documents related to a session must be sent to National Assembly deputies prior to its opening.

Article 30. National Assembly deputies shall be supplied with the following documents:

1. Gazettes of the SRV;
2. Official documents of National Assembly sessions; and
3. Other documents deemed by the chairman of the National Assembly or the Council of State as helpful to National Assembly deputies in carrying out their activities.

National Assembly deputies in the various localities shall be supplied with the following materials by the people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and of the corresponding level:

1. Local newspapers and legal documents; and
2. Situation reports and other documents necessary for the deputies to carry out their tasks upon request by delegations of deputies or individual deputies.

Concerning the documents supplied, National Assembly deputies are responsible for safeguarding them in accordance with the general regulations on the protection of documents.

Article 31. People's committees at all levels must inform the locally elected National Assembly deputies of the dates of meetings of people's councils at the corresponding levels and invite them to attend. National Assembly deputies attending meetings of people's councils shall be supplied with the necessary documents.

The local press and information organs have the responsibility to report on the activities of local National Assembly deputies collectively and individually if so requested.

Article 32. The heads of organs and units where National Assembly deputies are working have the responsibility to create favorable conditions for the deputies to carry out their tasks as deputies. Upon request by the deputies, they must make arrangements for the deputies to report on the activities of the National Assembly, disseminate the law of the state and the resolutions of the National Assembly, and seek and collect the people's opinions and aspirations. They must make work arrangements and complete the administrative procedures when it is necessary for National Assembly deputies to leave their professional posts temporarily to perform their tasks as deputies; and must, depending on the resources of their organs and units, supply the deputies with the means necessary for the deputies to carry out their tasks.

Article 33. National Assembly deputies are entitled to priority treatment in buying train, bus, ship and air tickets. While performing their tasks as deputies, they are entitled to first-class travel at state expense in accordance with the current regulations. Letters sent by the deputies to state organs and voters do not require postage.

Article 34. While National Assembly deputies temporarily leave their regular posts to perform their tasks as deputies, the following shall apply:

1. Organs and units where the deputies are working shall continue to pay their salaries and allowances if the deputies belong to the state table of organization.
2. If the deputies work for an establishment that is not included in the state table of organization and if that establishment is unable to pay their salaries and allowances for the period mentioned above, the deputies shall draw their salaries and allowances from the state budget.

Article 35. National Assembly deputies are entitled to receive an annual work expense allowance, the amount of which shall be determined by the Council of State. When needing medical treatment for illnesses, National Assembly deputies who do not belong to the categories of mid and high-ranking cadres shall receive out-patient and in-patient benefits in accordance with the criteria established for mid-level cadres.

Article 36. Through the duration of each National Assembly session, the deputies shall have the right to use a letter of certification and a National Assembly deputy badge issued by the chairman of the National Assembly.

This statute was passed at the second session of the SRV National Assembly, seventh tenure, on 29 December 1981.

CSO: 4209/374

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

HOANG QUOC VIET RECEIVES CHURCH GROUP--Hanoi, 11 Jun (VNA)--The Episcopal Council of the Vietnamese Catholic Church held its third conference in Hanoi from 7-10 June. Yesterday Cardinal Trinh Van Can, president of the council, Archbishops Nguyen Van Binh and Nguyen Kim Dien, vice-presidents of the council, and other participants paid a call to the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front. The Catholic dignitaries were cordially received by Hoang Quoc Viet, president, and Huynh Tan Phat, Trang Dang Khoa, Tran Huu Duyet and Nguyen Van Tien, members, of the presidium of the Front Central Committee. Cardinal Trinh Van Can thanked the state and the front for providing good conditions for Catholics to contribute to national construction and defence. Hoang Quoc Viet welcomed the efforts of the Catholic Church and its following in strengthening national unity. He particularly mentioned the Church's participation in the world conference of religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe held in Moscow last month. Hoang Quoc Viet also reiterated the government's respect for freedom of belief and its consistent policy of national unity for national construction and defence. [Text] [OW110745 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 11 Jun 82]

CSO: 4220/67

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

WAYS SUGGESTED TO GET MORE INCOME FOR STATE BUDGET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hoa Yen of Hanoi: "Possible Ways To Increase the Sources of Income for the State Budget"]

[Text] The socioeconomic report presented at the 5th Party Congress has this to say: Mobilize to a high degree every source of capital to put at the state's disposal, including material and financial resources, by collecting from state-operated enterprises shares of profit and taxes of different kinds and ensuring full collection of agricultural and industrial-commercial taxes. All sectors, echelons and units must consider mobilizing financial resources for the state an extremely important task.

The reality has proved that we still have many important possibilities which we can exploit to further increase the sources of income for the state budget.

First of all, to increase receipts for the budget from the state-operated economic sector. In the first years of the first 5-year plan, this source of income accounted for a large percentage in the state budget. In the later years, as the war was prolonged; the state-operated economic installations had to be evacuated and dispersed; there was a shortage of energy, raw materials, materials, etc.; and quite a few installations had been destroyed, the source of income from the state economy became limited. After the total liberation of the South, this source of income in some years accounted for more than 80 percent of the total national income. Although the present difficulties are still considerable, the possibility of increasing this source of income is still great. As an immediate step, we should at any cost mobilize the self-understanding and sense of responsibility of the leading and management cadres and strive to avoid the all-inclusive and slackened manner of doing business, to achieve profitable and economically effective production and business and to avoid serious losses that the budget must pay for. The lessons of experience as learned by such progressive models as the Con Dao and Quang Nam-Da Nang state-operated fishing enterprises; the Pho Yen ball bearings-manufacturing enterprise; such state farms as Dong Trieu, Viet Trung, Dong Giao, Cuu

Long, etc.; and other production installations proved that in the present difficult situation in general, they still were able to make profit in production and business despite the fact that they did not have any advantage over other state-operated economic units in their zone and sector. It is necessary to draw some experience from implementing Decisions Nos 25- and 26-CP to supplement the actual regulations in order to develop strengths and to put an end to the local and individualistic action that causes damage to the national economy. At the same time, we must supplement early the rewarding system aimed at the economic collectives and installations in general and at the leading and economic management cadres of the units that have fulfilled and overfulfilled this plan for providing the state budget with this important source of income.

A common phenomenon today is the fact that quite a few basic-level units still fail to control the source of capital, which is reflected in the slackened management of their equipment, materials and labor. Many enterprises do not fully know the state of their existing machinery and equipment, which are used in a wasteful manner, and have very low -- not quite 50 percent in some places -- labor output. Some installations do not keep any records, nor follow any changes, of their fixed assets year after year, with many items being excluded from bookkeeping, with no mentioning of their being lost or still existing, and without calculations and depreciation calculation. Others let people go freely into warehouses to get raw materials, gasoline and oil to use in far larger quantities than what the norms dictate.

Second, to increase the source of income from the collective economy and the individual economy. The collective economic installations are the economic organizations of a socialist nature. Ever since there were the 6th resolution of the VCP Central Committee and the new party and state policies on local industrial development and production of consumer goods, export goods, etc. there has been progress in the situation of production and services, but the sources of income from this economic sector have not increased much. Many localities have stabilized the obligation to the state in connection with paying the agricultural tax, but they have failed to ensure payment of other taxes, such as income, business, goods, wholesale, slaughter taxes, and even missed most of tax payments. Only by taking simultaneous measures, combining education with organization and administrative matters with economic activities, collecting industrial and commercial taxes on the spot and at original locations and combining strict and systematic inspection in circulation can we manage the increase of this source of income.

Third, to actively ensure the sources of income of nonproductive units and organs. Although this source of income is not as large and important as the two previous ones, it still can contribute to practicing thrift and reducing expenses for the budget if it is correctly collected. Only tightening the collecting of fees for administrative notarization or closely following the state regulations on imposing fines on petty offenses can ensure a fair and important source of income and considerably contribute to overcoming the lack of order in public places and other common negative aspects in the everyday life.

In addition, there are other items like rents, charges for consumption of electric power and water beyond the specified amount, etc. that some responsible organs do not collect fully.

Fourth, to try to reduce the size of staff in a systematic manner. This measure has been suggested but has not yet been seriously carried out. In many localities, the number of people put on the staff has become larger and larger everyday. The state budget must finance too large a number of people in the nonproductive sector every year while production encounters difficulties. Recently some localities have boldly switched to applying on a trial basis the contract system to wages funds. It is necessary to assume active leadership and to supplement with realistic regulations in order to carry out this measure early and widely. At the same time, we must try to stabilize the organization of the task and function of a number of organs, units and organizational systems. For the organizations that do not seem to need such a measure, we should firmly rearrange or reorganize them.

Fifth, to seriously carry on economic accounting for the purpose of ensuring respect for the system as adopted by the state, with new regulations being supplemented to suit the present conditions of the evolving situation. After they adjusted the wholesale and retail prices of various kinds of materials and goods in October 1981, the enterprises and federations of enterprises in general are greatly in need of fluid capital for normal production and business. The managerial work must be aimed at fully ensuring the profit-and-loss accounting process for the inventoried products and at the same time setting new fluid-capital norms for enterprises and federations of enterprises. The implementation of the wages and bonus systems must be closely linked with accurate and timely results of profit-and-loss accounting in order to avoid any failures due to neglect, which as it has happened in the past often nobody is found to bear the final responsibility for.

Sixth, to give timely moral and material reward to any sectors, organs, units, collectives and individuals having made the right savings while fulfilling the norms in serving production-business and doing regular work in order to channel more income into the state budget.

5598
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AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH IN NEW RICE VARIETIES DESCRIBED

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 82 pp 64-69

[Article by Trong An: "The Results of the Determination and Recognition of New Varieties of Rice in Our Country in Recent Years"]

[Text] Crop breeding consists of four closely inter-related elements that form a single system: researching, selecting and hybridizing a new variety, verifying and recognizing the new variety, producing and supplying seed and inspecting and managing the seed.

Since the liberation of the South, the agricultural scientific and technical research facilities of our country (institutes, schools, farms and research centers) on both the central and local levels have intensified the effort to research, select and hybridize new varieties of rice with a view toward meeting production requirements under the following specific objective: developing varieties that are resistance to pests (especially resistant to type 1 brown planthoppers in the North and type 2 brown planthoppers in the South, rice gaul fly, rice blast and silver-leaf disease [Xanthomonas oryzae]), are short-term, high yield varieties and resist drought, waterlogging, acidity and salinity. Together with the profound results that have been achieved in the selection and hybridization of new rice varieties, the determination and recognition of new rice varieties have become important work in helping to stimulate the application of technical advances in the development of rice varieties within agricultural production in our country.

In the recent past, the Crop Production Subcommittee of the Science and Training Council of the Ministry of Agriculture approved procedures for recognizing newly developed varieties of rice. There are three different degrees of recognition of new varieties:

1. Varieties recognized for trials are new varieties that have been hybridized that possess good characteristics that might meet the requirements of production but which must be cultivated on an experimental basis on a small amount of area in order to determine their suitability to actual production conditions and determine their strengths, drawbacks and potential yields.

2. Varieties that have been recognized for regionalization are varieties that have undergone trials and been evaluated as showing prospects for replacing old varieties but which must be tested on a large amount of land in many areas and in different seasons in order to determine where and in which seasons these varieties can be grown best.

3. Varieties recognized for use in production are varieties that have been regionalized and have been officially incorporated in an allocation of varieties within a suitable area.

Since 1976, 29 varieties have been recognized for trials (12 in the North and 17 in the South), 13 varieties have been recognized for regionalization (12 in the North and 1 in the South) and 8 new varieties have been recognized for use in production (3 in the North and 5 in the South). The process of recognizing varieties, from trials to regionalization and production, is the process of systematically selecting varieties and only retaining the very best varieties that can be widely grown in many areas. Chart 1 presents eight varieties of rice that have been recognized for use in production. [See chart following page]

In the North, type 1 brown planthoppers destroyed rice over a large area in the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season. The Ministry of Agriculture has recognized 10 varieties of rice that are resistant to brown planthoppers and can be sown or transplanted during the 5th month-spring season for regionalization (five varieties) and trial (five varieties); these can be found on Charts 2 and 3. In addition to the varieties that are resistant to type 1 brown planthopper, a number of varieties that are resistant to salinity and show the potential for high yield or a number of cultural advantages that meet immediate production requirements have also been recognized (Chart 4).

Crop Production Department
The Ministry of Agriculture
Received: 31 August 1981

Chart 1: Varieties of Rice Recognized for Use in Production from 1976 to 1981.

<u>Recognized Name</u>	<u>Trial Name</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Date of Recognition, Month and Year</u>	<u>Growing Period (days)</u>	<u>Suitable Season</u>	<u>Suitable Area</u>	<u>Characteristics Deserving of Attention</u>
NN75-2	424	IR5 x 314	VI-1980	180-200	5th Month	the North	Highly susceptible to type 1 brown planthopper, withstands rice blast and acidity, highly susceptible to silver-leaf disease.
NN75-6	-	IR24xIR1112-96-6	VI-1980	90-95	Early 10th Month, Late Spring	"	Highly susceptible to leaf roller, stem borer and "kho van".
NN75-10	X1 or H6-30-1	NN22xNN8	VI-1980	100-110	Early 10th Month, Late Spring	"	Resistant to silver-leaf and "kho van," resists toppling over, bears poorly, is susceptible to type 1 brown planthopper and has hard kernels.
NN3A	IR36	IR2071-625-1-252	IX-1979	95-105	Winter-Spring, Summer-Fall, Fall-Winter	the South	Resistant to type 1 and type 2 brown planthoppers, highly susceptible to "kho van," susceptible to rice blast and leaf roller, withstands drought and can be transplanted or sown dry.
NN5A	Long Dinh 2	IR2071-179-3-4	IX-1979	98-110	Winter-Spring, Summer-Fall	"	Resistant to type 2 brown planthopper, withstands heat poorly, rice is better tasting and stem of plant is stiffer than NN3A.
NN7A	MPL30 or HT78-69	IR9129-192-2-3-5	II-1981	85-95	Winter-Spring, Summer-Fall	Areas of An Giang-Dong Thap not affected by rice blast; the two districts of Giang Rieng and Tan Hiep(Kien Giang) and O Mon and Thot Not (Hau Giang)	Resistant to type 2 brown planthopper, highly susceptible to rice blast.

Chart cont'd.

NN2B	HT19 or MTL9	IR2823-399-5-6	I-1981	120-130 Month, 2nd Season, Late Season	Early 10th Month, 2nd Season, Late Season	the South	Resistant to type 2 brown planthopper, rice blast, withstands mild alkalinity and salinity, highly susceptible to "kho van."
NN3B	-	IR2797-115-3	I-1981	120-130 Month, 2nd Season, Late Season	Early 10th Month, 2nd Season, Late Season	the South	Resistant to type 2 brown planthopper, rice blast, withstands mild alkalinity, easily topples over.

Note: the varieties of rice that have been recognized for use in production in the North are varieties that were selected and hybridized prior to liberation of the South (1975), consequently, they were given the name Nong Nghiep 75 followed by a number denoting the order of recognition. The varieties of rice that have been recognized for use in production in the South are primarily varieties that are resistant to type 2 brown planthopper and are divided into two groups: group A, which has a growing period of less than 120 days, and group B, which has a growing period of more than 120 days.

Chart 2: Varieties of Rice Capable of Withstanding Type 1 Brown Planthopper That Have Been Regionalized for the 5th Month-Spring Season in the North.

<u>Trial Name</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Production Season</u>	<u>Growing Time (days)</u>	<u>Stem Height(cm)</u>	<u>Weight of 1000 Grains (grams)</u>	<u>Average Yield quintals/hectare</u>	<u>Primary Characteristics</u>
CR101	Tatchungs-henyu 204	Late Spring	115-125	80-90	27-28	30-40	Low level of purity, bears poorly--suited to "van" fields, average resistance to rice blast--rice is white and soft when cooked; highly susceptible to silver-leaf disease and should not be used in 10th month season. Trial production has started in the North, withstands cold poorly and highly susceptible to rice blast and silver-leaf disease.
NN3A	IR36(IR2071-625-1-252)	Late Spring	130-135	80-90	23-24	30-40	
IR1561-1-2 (also called Variety Number 6)	-	Late Spring	120-127	75-100	20-21	30-45	High degree of purity, bears prolifically, rather resistant to toppling over; heads uniformly but grains are sparse; withstands fertilizer and drought rather well; easily propagated; withstands poor soil and acidic soil and silver-leaf disease and rice blast.
IR2151-96-1-5-3	Main Spring Season	170-180	85-90	20-21	35-45		Withstands acidity and salinity and is resistant to type 1 brown planthopper; withstands cold as NN8 does but does not withstand drought; withstands fertilizer rather well and is suited to high "van" fields; slightly susceptible to rice blast and silver-leaf disease; susceptible to Fusarium moniliforme as a seedling can be used in the 10th month season(135-145 days).

Chart cont'd.

IR2153-26- 3-6	Main Spring Season	160-170	95-100	22-23	35-45	Withstands salinity and acidity and is resistant to type 1 brown planthopper; withstands cold as NN8 does but does not withstand drought; has rigid stems and is suited to low "van" fields; slightly susceptible to rice blast and silver-leaf disease; can be used in the 10th month season (130-135 days).
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Chart 3, Varieties of Rice That Are Resistant to Type 1 Brown Planthopper and Have Been Recognized for Trials in the North.

<u>Trial Variety Name</u>	<u>Origin Season</u>	<u>Production Time(days)</u>	<u>Growing Height (cm)</u>	<u>Stem Weight of 1000 Grains (grams)</u>	<u>Average Yield Grains/ hectare)</u>	<u>Main Characteristics</u>
CR104 Taichungshen- yu 221	Main Spring season	150-160	85-95	25-26	35-40	Bears poorly; roots of the plant are magenta color, sheath of the leaf and tip of the kernel are purple; stem of plant is rigid; withstands fertilizer well and withstands cold better than NN8; withstands silver-leaf disease and rice blast poorly; is suited to low "van" fields.
CR203 IR8423-132-6- 2-2	Late Spring	125-130	80-87	24-25	35-40	Bears prolifically; average resistance to rice blast; slightly susceptible to silver-leaf disease and "kho van."
NN4B IR42(IR2071- 586-5-6-3)	Main Spring season	145-150	80-85	20-21	35-40	Easily propagated; withstands fertilizer only slightly but bears rather high yields; withstands cold better than NN8; withstands drought; average resistance to toppling over; susceptible to "kho van"; resistant to rice blast and has average resistance to silver-leaf disease.
IR46 IR2058-78-1- 3-2-3	Main Spring season	145-160	85-90	24-25	35-40	Easily propagated; withstands fertilizer only slightly but bears rather high yields; withstands cold better than NN8; withstands drought; average resistance to toppling over; susceptible to "kho van"; resistant to rice blast and has average resistance to silver-leaf disease.
V12 2	Main Spring season	150-160	90-95	26-28	35-45	Average resistance to silver-leaf disease; average in terms of withstands fertilizer.

Chart 4. A Number of Rice Varieties with Cultural Strongpoints That Have Been Recognized in the North.

<u>Trial Variety Name</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Category of Recognition</u>	<u>Suitable Season</u>	<u>Growing Time (days)</u>	<u>Stem Height (cm)</u>	<u>Weight of 1000 Grains (grams)</u>	<u>Average Yield</u>	<u>Main Characteristics</u>
V13	NN8xIR579	Regional- ization	Main 10th Month or Main 175-180 (Spring) Seasons	130-140 (10th Month) (Spring)	90-100	27-28	35-45	The heads are large but short; withstands cold as NN8 does; withstands fertilizer; average in terms of withstanding drought; resistant to silver-leaf; slightly susceptible to "kho van" and <i>Xanthomonas oryzicola</i> ; bears less than NN22; susceptible to type 1 brown planthopper.
Rice Number 2	Imported from Mexico	"	Late 5th Month	180-190	90-95	27-28	35-45	Withstands cold well; very pure; bears prolifically, withstands fertilizer and resists toppling over well; slightly susceptible to brown leaf spot and "kho van"; less susceptible to silver-leaf and rice blast than NN8; susceptible to type 1 brown planthoppers; heart of the rice is silver, grains of rice break and rice is soft when cooked.
BgCMD. 33	Variety from Indonesia	"	Late Spring	140-150	75-80	22-2 [numeral] omitted]	30-40	Withstands acidity and salinity rather well; suited to acidic, saline coastal areas; withstands cold better than NN8; can withstand drought; slightly susceptible to silver-leaf disease; can be used in the 10th month season(105-110 days).
T1	Imported from China	Trial	Late Spring	105-115	65-75	22-23	25-30	The heads are short but the kernels are long; short-term variety suited to multi-cropping; highly susceptible to silver- leaf disease and should not be used in 10th month season.

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CSO: 4209/303

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' ON FOREST ASSETS

BK091400 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 May 82 p 1

[NHAN DAN 17 May 82 editorial: "Build Forest Assets"]

[Text] Jungle areas can provide safety for agriculture and protection for irrigation and hydroelectric works, environment and culture. It is necessary to ensure that jungle areas can produce more forestry products with ever-higher values in order to serve the economy and the many requirements of society. These include the requirements of various consumer goods manufacturing industries for raw materials and other requirements for fuel. Through the development of the forestry economy, we will be able to contribute to organizing social life in the mountainous areas and resettling the compatriots of various ethnic minority groups.

Within the next few 5-year plans, we must strive to fulfill "the mission--entrusted to us by history--of exercising control over 10 million hectares of agricultural land and 15 million hectares of forestry land" as outlined in the political report of the Fifth VCP Congress. According to basic survey records, there are only some 9.9 million hectares of jungle out of a total of 15 million hectares of forest lands. Every year, 18 million of our compatriots from various ethnic minority groups who live in mountainous regions require some 20 million cubic meters of fire wood while the state needs 5 million cubic meters of fire wood. Thus, every year we need to obtain a quantity of fire wood larger than that which the jungle can produce. Therefore, in building forest assets, we must regard afforestation and forest management and protection as the most important tasks for the present and coming stages.

During the 1980's, we must manage to control and protect 9.9 million hectares of existing jungle--including 3.3 million hectares of jungle with rich and moderately rich natural resources--using this as starting capital for further advancement. For years we have failed to protect jungle areas. The reason for this failure is that we have not yet controlled the jungle satisfactorily. Forest management h-s not yet been combined with forest protection. We have been inclined to protect jungle areas only on paper or in a passive manner, thus leading to a situation in which there are insufficient personnel in charge of forest protection and a lack of practical methods to manage forest assets. We must take into account this experience and must mobilize the combined strength of various echelons--particularly

those districts and villages which possess jungle areas--and of various establishments (such as forestry sites, agricultural farms and cooperatives) for forest management and protection. We must put an end to the destruction of forests and must establish appropriate targets and steps for the management of each type of jungle. As for forested areas with rich and moderately rich natural resources, the newly afforested areas, pine forests and khop forests, we must step up the practice of forestry planning and extend our control down to every small forested area (between 500-1,000 hectares). For those indigenous trees of high economic value--such as cinnamon, anise and mallotus philippinensis--we must extend our control down to smaller forested areas (of between 100-300 hectares). We must delineate forest reserves and up-stream forests in accordance with the division of sectors and water courses, ensuring that men are assigned to provide close control and protection for these forests.

Along with carrying out forest control and protection, we must step up afforestation in order to meet growing demands for forest exploitation. With regard to those forests from which we can obtain wooden beams for underground mining supports and raw materials for paper mills and can exploit logs and indigenous products, we must carry out concentrated, specialized and intensive afforestation. We must combine forestry with agriculture and choose some units or subsectors as pilot areas for carrying out capital construction projects. We must combine afforestation with the expansion of road networks, being determined to complete every project, regardless of the extent of the task. In each locality, we must also carry out afforestation in order to protect agriculture and headwaters and to obtain fire wood. Making millions of hectares of bare hills green through the carrying out of afforestation on different scales is an important task to be implemented in the coming years. This requires the adoption of various concrete policies such as those promoting capital investment and allowing the enjoyment of products in order to encourage all people to participate.

Promoting tree planting among the people in all three regions--the lowland, coastal and mountainous regions--is an important task aimed at making full use of potentials in land and environment, combining agriculture with forestry, increasing the extent of foliage, strengthening the potential to protect production and creating a local source of supply for timber, fire wood and forestry products. Following this path and with the experience obtained from the "tet tree-planting" movement, under the third 5-year plan, we must strive to plant from 1-1.2 billion trees of various species which must be suitable to each particular area, easily planted and good for multipurpose use.

Controlling and protecting forests and carrying out afforestation are the duties of various echelons and sectors and constitute a revolutionary struggle for the people in general. Along with consolidating various state-run forestry sites, we must use districts as primary targets for forestry development. At a time when capital and materials are still limited, in order to develop forestry we must fully grasp the watchword "the central and local levels and the state and the people must join efforts in preserving and expanding forested areas" in accordance with the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress which states that in order to develop the combined strength we must satisfactorily control our existing forests and plant more forests, thus making our forest assets ever more abundant.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

VINH PHU RESETTLERS--As of late 1981, Vinh Phu Province had established 29 agricultural cooperatives and resettled 1,100 families of 7,500 persons in various settled farming and settled life areas. These new settlers have cleared more than 80 hectares of virgin land and have embarked on agricultural production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 May 82]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 15 May, Tien Giang Province had delivered to state granaries almost 91,000 tons of paddy, overfulfilling the plan norm for 10th-month and winter-spring crops by 13 percent or 29 percent more than the same period last year. Cai Lay and Cai Be districts took the lead in overfulfilling this plan norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 82]

CSO: 4209/374

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CUA CAM COMMERCIAL PORT BEGINS OPERATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 82 p 1

VNA News Release: "Haiphong Completes the Main Portion of the Cua Cam Commercial Port"

Text The Haiphong Construction and Assembly Corporation recently completed and put into use the main portion of the Cua Cam Commercial Port, which consists of two project items, a 100 meter pier and a warehouse system measuring 1,500 square meters.

The completion of these two project items enables the commercial port to receive ships of the 1,000 ton class. In the past, the port was only able to receive ships in the 500 ton class or less.

The cadres and manual workers of construction and assembly site number 8 overcame difficulties with supplies and living conditions in order to increase the rate of construction. The construction site boldly improved the designs of project items to be consistent with actual conditions in order to improve the quality of projects. The construction site implemented work volume contracts with bonuses for the various labor units.

During the days construction was being carried out, the construction site arranged work hours in such a way as to maintain the rate of construction while enabling the port to receive ships.

7809
CSO: 4209/356

LIGHT INDUSTRY

MORE SCRAP COPPER USED IN PRODUCTION OF WIRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Nearly 300 Tons of Additional Scrap Copper Put Into Production"]

[Text] In the past the copper and aluminum wire-making enterprise (of the Southern Metallurgical Enterprise Federation) used to be supplied with copper bars for the manufacturing of wires of all kinds. Since June 1981 the enterprise has received only about 40 percent of the raw materials it would need. To overcome the shortage of materials it worked with the corporations that purchased discarded materials, as well as different provinces and army units, and was able to buy nearly 300 tons of scrap copper, which was melted down and cast into bars for the making of copper wires. It drafted production program and plans and built furnaces to melt down scrap copper for the making of copper bars. As the technical program was closely followed, nearly 80 percent of the recycled copper satisfied the purity standard required for copper wires. The enterprise also set up a team to retrieve copper from the defective wires by cutting away their plastic insulation and was able to get more than 10 tons of copper after melting it down. As to the copper that failed to satisfy the requirement for being drawn into electrical wires, it used it in the production of consumer goods.

By fully using the source of supply of scrap copper, the enterprise had an additional source of materials for its main production and was able to make 150,000 belt buckles, hundreds of thousands of bicycle tube valves, cylindrical locks, etc., thus saving hundreds of thousands of dong.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Maintenance, Repairs of Existing Means of Transportation"]

[Text] In the transportation and loading-unloading enterprises the common situation today is that while there are many means and pieces of equipment, the percentage of the means that are in good conditions and the number of hours in operation are low, in most cases because of breakdowns and lack of timely repairs. In some places the broken boats, vehicles and loading-unloading equipment are close to 50 percent. The plans for annual maintenance and repairs normally are not fulfilled. The quality of maintenance, as well as repairs, has been declining.

Our means of transportation consist of many complicated kinds, with almost all of them being imported and in the majority of cases quite old. In the meantime, the installations that ensure technical conditions for their operations are still few and scattered. There are quite a few boats and vehicles that need minor repairs or are due for maintenance work but have to continue to run. The fact that there is a lack of spare parts and materials also prevents the repair installations from working in full capacity, lengthens the time of repairs and reduces their quality.

To overcome the above situation many transportation and repairs enterprises have tried to make and restore a number of replacement parts, to use available raw materials like cement reinforced with steel netting to repair ferryboats, to organize phases of concentrated repairs and to attach importance to technical management of the means of transportation.

Good maintenance and repairs of the means of transportation is one of the important measures to boost our transporting capacity. The sector as a whole, as well as every transportation installation, must check, classify and accurately evaluate the true technical conditions of its means and draft and seriously fulfill repair plans.

The direction for its efforts is to fully exploit all existing and future abilities, both within and outside of the communications and transportation sector, of the central and local administration and of the state-operated and collective sectors as well, to repair the means of transportation and to make and restore spare parts. To rationally rearrange the repairing force, to build new means of transportation and to make and restore spare parts by subsectors and by the communications and transportation sector as a whole and in the direction of concentration based on specialization, territorial division and product clusters and groups is necessary. To transform and expand a number of old enterprises, to build additional maintenance stations and enterprises for repairs and production of spare parts and to gradually perfect this network will also help to put additional means of transportation into operation. It is necessary to strengthen the technical management system of the transportation sectors, to supplement the maintenance programs and procedures and to reorganize the technical files of the means of transportation. The task of repairing and producing spare parts must be determined right at the time the plan is assigned so that the production installations would not underestimate repairs of the broken means by trying to have the newly-built ones, nor go after the spare parts that weigh more and have higher values by making other spare parts of lesser values but of the same importance. While the material and technical base still is not enough, good maintenance and prolonged use of boats and vehicles of various kinds has a great economic significance.

To make in-depth investment and to fully use the existing means of transportation will contribute to raising our transporting capacity for the service of the economic sectors and the standard of living.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

SOCIALIST WEDDING, FUNERAL CUSTOMS SPREADING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 p 1

VNA News Release: "Many Localities Abolish Backward Customs and Establish Many New Customs, Habits and Ceremonies"

Text To date, many provinces and municipalities throughout the country have established new customs, habits and ceremonies for weddings, funerals, death anniversaries and festivals and eradicated superstition.

As regards weddings, many places have established and adopted contracts regarding marriages based on the new lifestyle, marriages consistent with the situation and characteristics of each locality and nationality. Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and other provinces have assigned the youths, women and elders of villages and districts the task of encouraging weddings based on the new lifestyle and personally organizing simple, economical but solemn weddings. In Hanoi, during the wedding season at the end of 1981 and the start of 1982, many efforts were made to provide patterns for wedding clothing, organize state-operated services renting wedding clothing, organize the management of installations renting wedding clothing, manage wedding halls and so forth, which were welcomed by the masses. In a number of provinces and municipalities of the South, the tendency of youths working at agencies and enterprises has been to hold weddings in meeting halls organized by their agencies, weddings that are solemn, inexpensive but joyous occasions.

As regards funerals, the provinces and municipalities of the North have made marked changes and progress. Practically all villages and subwards have funeral assistance committees headed by elders to help families that are having a funeral. Many villages also take money from the welfare fund of the cooperative to pay for the entire cost of funerals of cooperative members. The compatriots of the mountain ethnic minorities in the northern border provinces, such as Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau, Son La and so forth, no longer allow the corpse to lie within the house for a long period of time, no longer hold grand funerals with offerings and no longer serve meals beside the corpse.

In recent years, a number of major holidays have been organized in a solemn manner in localities, thereby eliminating their once superstitious nature. The culture

and information sectors of many localities have done a good job of guiding the festivals held in their localities, concerning themselves with providing shelter, food and means of transportation to the people. In many localities of the North, superstitious practices have significantly declined and sorcery and card reading have been eradicated. The majority of the persons who practice superstition, card reading, trances and divination have been helped by the local governments to voluntarily abandon their practices and take jobs in production.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

LEADERSHIP OF THE VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION

Elected by the 5th Congress of the

VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION

on 20 May 1982

[listed in order of appearance]

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

President of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Như [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

Vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thành [NGUYEENX THIJ THANH]

Vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Ngô Ba Thành [NGOO BAS THANHF]

Vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Nhu [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thành [NGUYEENX THIJ THANH]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Ngô Ba Thành [NGOO BAS THANHF]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Y Môt [Y MOOTJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Hoàng Xuân Sinh [HOANGF XUAAN SINHS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Hằng [NGUYEENX THIJ HAWNGF]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thiệp [NGUYEENX THIJ THIEEPJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Cù Thị Hậu [CUF THIJ HAAUJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Việt [NGUYEENX NGOCJ VIEETJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Bùi Thị Thành Văn [BUIF THIJ THANH VAAN]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Nhungle [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUNG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Lê Thu [LEE THU]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Trần Hồng Dung [TRAANF HOONGF ZUNG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Đặng Thị Duyên [ZUWOWNG THIJ ZUYEEN]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Vo Thi Thang [VOX THIJ THAWNGS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyen Thi Nhu [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Secretary general of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Tran Hong Dung [TRAANF HOONGF ZUNG]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Le Thu [LEE THU]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Duong Thi Duyen [ZUWOWNG THIJ ZUYEEN]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Le Thi Hue [LEE THIJ HUEEJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyen Thi Nhun [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUNG]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Duong Thi Thuy [ZUWOWNG THIJ THUYF]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
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Nguyen Thi Thanh Huong [NGUYEENX THIJ THANH HUOWNG]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Lê Thu [LEE THU]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; chief of Cabinet of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Phuotong Thao [NGUYEENX PHUWOWNG THAOR]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

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